

Karpinskiy, G.K.
Russia/General Problems - Problems of Teaching

A-3

Abst Journal : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 33583

Author : Karpinskiy, G. K.

Institution : None

Title : Elements of Polytechnic Instruction in the Physics Classes

Original
Periodical : Sb.: Iz praktiki politekh. obucheniya, Moscow, Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RFSR, 1955, 39-54

Abstract : It is noted that practical realization of the problem of polytechnic instruction is impossible without creating a material base in the school. The teacher who acquires the physical laboratory instruments must obtain not only teaching equipment but a certain amount of instruments and devices of a technical nature. Instruments and installations that acquaint the students with the level of modern technique are partly produced in the school by the effort of the students. The physical-technical equipment of the laboratory should to some

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Russia/General Problems - Problems of Teaching

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extent reflect the specific characteristic of the regions in which it is located so as to be able to bring the knowledge of the students closer to the surrounding life and to the techniques of the industry or of agriculture. Field trips to manufacturing places occupy an important place in teaching. It is noted that all measures carried out in the school with respect to the realization of polytechnic instruction have contributed to a deeper mastery of the fundamentals of physics.

Card 2/2

KOVALEVSKIY, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; KIRILLOV, I.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KARPINSKIY, G.K., inzhener, retsenzent; BITEMAN, B.L., inzhener, redaktör; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Steam turbines; a popular scientific sketch] Parovye turbiny;
nauchno-populiarnyi ocherk. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo
mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 102 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(Steam turbines)

KARPINSKIY, G.K., zasluzhennyj uchitel' shkoly RSFSR (Sverdlovsk)

Studying physics in the sixth grade according to the new program
and using a new textbook. Fiz.v shkole 20 no.437-41 Jl-Ag
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Physics--Study and teaching)

KARPINSKIY, G.K. (Sverdlovsk)

Studying physics in the seventh grade according to the new program
and the new textbook. Fiz.v shkole 21 no.3:39-41 Ny-Je '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Physics---Study and teaching)

30(4)

SOV/127-59-4-24/27

AUTHOR: Karpinskiy, G.Ye., Mining Engineer

TITLE: On the Article by A.P. Gridnev, "New Variations of Mining Methods for Especially Powerful Excavators". (Na stat'yu A.P. Gridneva "Novyye varianty sistemy razrabotki dlya osobo moshchnykh ekskavatorov".)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 4, p 79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author does not agree with the author of the above article published in Nr 4 (1958) of "Gornyy zhurnal" that the field of activity of the ESh-14/75 excavator could be considerably increased. In the specific conditions of the Raychikhinsk deposit, the height of the dumping terrace is limited by frequent rainfalls and it must be calculated as 10-20% lower than usual. There is 1 graph and 1 diagram.

Card 1/1

KARPINSKIY, G.Ye., gornyy inzh.

Selecting new stripping equipment for the coal deposits of Eastern
Siberia. Ugol' 36 no.7:11-15 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Siberia, Eastern--Strip mining) (Coal mining machinery)

KARPINSKIY, G.Ye., inzh.

Efficiency of the organization of boring and blasting operations in
the Krivoy Rog Basin open-cut mines. Nauch. soob. IGD 24:40-45 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

ACC NR: AR7004312

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/011/A048/A048

AUTHOR: Volkov, N. P.; Golosovskiy, A. M.; Zorin, Yu. V.; Karpinskiy, I. P.; Mukhin, G. I.; Rudenko, L. I.; Polosin, A. V.

TITLE: Measuring outfit for automatic counting of replaceable specimens with information recorded on punchtape

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat. telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn., Abs. 11A377

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T.3. Ch. 2. M., Atomizdat, 1965, 129-136

TOPIC TAGS: ~~particle counting, electronic measurement automaton, punch paper tape, computer, output unit~~ radio transmitter ST-2M transmitter

ABSTRACT: The distinguishing feature of this automaton is the punchtape recording of information including the ordinal number of the specimen which is retained for further measurements. The number is composed from the disk-position number and the reel number. A readout device consists of a few standard pushbutton switches controlled by code tracks situated below the disk and the reel. The information is taken by a telegraph apparatus. The output parallel code is turned into a series code by a cam-contact mechanism of an ST-2M transmitter. The transmitter contact system and the receiver magnet, in the same apparatus, are connected in series. One of the contact bars of the ST-2M apparatus is replaced by six electrically insulated contact bars with separate leads. Three figures. Bibliography of 3 titles. B. U.
[Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

UDC: 658.562:533

L 41318-65 EWT(1)/EEC(m)/EWF(m)/ENG(v)/FCC/EEC-4/EEC(t)/T/EWA(h) Pa-4/Pa-5/
Pa-4/Paa-2/Pab/PT-4/JP(c) G¹ UR/0293/65/003/002/0237/0243
ACCESSION NR: AP5009640

AUTHOR: Babichenko, S. I.; Karpinskiy, I. P.; Kaplan, S. A.; Katyushina, V. V.; Krylov, L. N.; Kurt, V. I.; Pustovayt, R. M.; Shifrin, A. V.

TITLE: Investigation of scattered ultraviolet radiation in the upper atmosphere.
1. Equipment

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 3, no. 2, 1965, 237-243

TOPIC TAGS: UV radiation, radiation counter, photon counter, Geiger counter/SFM-1
radiation counter

ABSTRACT: Photon counters used in investigations of scattered UV radiation in the upper atmosphere are described. The two counters, of the SFM-1-type, are filled with NO and have LiF radiation windows for measurements within 1050—1340 Å. The counters were selected for their narrow sensitivity band and comparatively high quantum yield (0.01—0.1). Pulses from a counter are recorded by a two-channel logarithmic rate meter within the interval from 2 to 2×10^3 pps. However, slot width and brightness were selected so that the counting rate does not exceed 1000 pps, which keeps it within the linear portion of the counting characteristic.

Card 1/2

L 41818-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009640

The operating voltage of the counters is 1000 v. The counter circuitry includes a preamplifier, trigger, pulse normalizer, storage circuit, transistorized d-c amplifier, supply-voltage regulator, and high-voltage converter for power supply. The modular design of the system provides a high degree of miniaturization and reliability. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [KM]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 23Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, AA

NO REF 80V: 005

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 3235

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6023344

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/004/A042/A042

AUTHOR: Golosovskiy, A. M.; Ioannesyants, L. M.; Karpinskiy, I. P.; Kreyndlin, I. I.

TITLE: Use of successive statistical analysis in measurements of nuclear radiations

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat telemekh i vychisl tekhn, Abs. 4A317

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr., vyp. 1, 1964, 213-232

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear radiation, statistic analysis, radiation measurement

ABSTRACT: The principles of using successive statistical analysis for determining the parameters of the Poisson distribution law in measurements of nuclear radiations are examined. [Translation of abstract] 9 illustrations and bibliography of 7 titles. B. U.

SUB CODE: 12, 18

Card 1/1

UDC: 658.562:533

L 35353-68 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AR6017801

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/001/A058/A058

AUTHOR: Golosovskiy, A. M.; Ioannesyants, L. M.; Karpinskiy, I. P.; Kreynlin, I. L.

TITLE: On the use of sequential statistical analysis in measurement of nuclear radiation

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 1A502

4M

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr. vyp. 1, 1964, 213-232

33

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear radiation, radiation measurement, statistic analysis

B

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the application of the method of sequential statistical analysis for sorting radioactive samples by their activity. For the case of a Poisson distribution, this problem can be formulated in the following manner. If m pulses were registered in a time $t = T$ and if $m < N$ (where N is the limiting number of pulses), then hypothesis H_1 is assumed, and if $m = N$ after $t < T$, then hypothesis H_2 is assumed. In the method of sequential statistical analysis, the choice between the hypotheses reduces to a verification of the inequality (A. Wald, Sequential Analysis, Wiley, N.Y. 1947) $\ln B < Z < \ln A$ (1), where Z is the logarithm of the likelihood ratio, and the numbers A and B are determined from the relations $A = (1 - a_2)/a_1$ and $B = a_2/(1 - a_1)$, where a_1 and a_2 are probabilities determined by the formulas

$$a_2 = \int_0^{\lambda_{\text{threshold}}} f(x\lambda_2) dx \quad \text{and} \quad a_1 = \int_{\lambda_{\text{threshold}}}^{\infty} f(x\lambda_1) dx.$$

Card 1/2

KARPINSKII, M. A.

Title: Filtering of the electro-mechanisms of interference sources

Author: M. A. Karpinskii

Publication: Electrical Industry Bulletin

Location: Leningrad

No. 1-2 p. 10-19 Date: 1946

From List ATIG 20361-1

KARPINSKIY, M. A.

"An Analysis of the Protection From Industrial Interference of a Pulse Type," Elektrichestvo
No. 11, 1947. (in-bibliosfile).

KARPINSKIY, M. A.

USSR/Electricity - Interference

Dec 51

"Equivalent Circuits for a Source of Impulse
Interference to Radio Reception," M. A. Karp-
inskiy, Cand Tech Sci, TsLIR, Min of Elec Ind
USSR

"Elektrichestvo" No 12, pp 58-62

Derives equiv rf circuits for the interference-
forming element of a source of impulse interfer-
ence, i.e., a contact interrupter. Proposes an
engineering method for the calcn of the effec-
tiveness of filters. Submitted 17 Jul 50.

201T83

IL'GEKIT, F.E.; SHAPIRO, D.N.; FOMENKO, L.A.; KARPINSKIY, M.A.; FERSMAN, A.A.;
PEVNITSKIY, V.P. [reviewers]; LYUTOV, S.A. [author].

"Industrial interference with radio reception and its control." S.A.Liutov.
Reviewed by F.E.Il'gekit, D.N.Shapiro, L.A.Fomenko, M.A.Karpinskii, A.A.
Fersman, V.P.Pevnitskii. Elektrичество no.12:85-87 D '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. TSentral'naya laboratoriya po bor'be s industrial'nymi radiopomekhami
MESEP SSSR (for Il'gekit, Shapiro and Fomenko). 2. Leningradskiy elektro-
tekhnicheskiy institut (for Karpinskiy). 3. Leningradskoye vyssheye more-
khodnoye uchilishche (for Fersman and Pevnitskiy).

(Radio--Interference) (Liutov, S.A.)

KARPINSKII, M. V.

1.3
HERE
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99

1029 Technical analysis of dimethylaniline
M. N. Karpiński, Trudy Leningr. Tekhn. Inst.
Zh. Khim., 1957, No. 1, 273-278; Ref.
Zh. Khim., 1957, Abstr. No. 12, 532. — The
method consists in the oxidation of dimethylaniline
(I) in acid medium and its condensation with phenol
to form the dye methyl violet², with comparison of
the colour formed against a standard. Mix about
0.05 g. of sample with finely ground NaCl,
 $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and phenol, maintain at 60° or 65°
for 5, 0 or 7 hr., and after adding a few drops of
HCl place the mixture on a boiling-water bath for
10 min. Extract the dye formed with ethanol and
add to 25 ml. of kaolin a vol. of the soln. calculated
from the formula $T = 1/1034 \cdot W$, where T =
volume of dye soln. in ml. and W = wt. of sample
of I. Compare the colour with a standard soln. of
the dye. C. D. Korkin

5.3620,5.3810

75689
307/30-32-10-33/51

AUTHORS: Dashkevich, B. N., Karpinskay, M. N.

TITLE: Brief Communications. Activated Carbon From Sulfite-Cellulose Liquor

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 10, pp 2339-2341 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A simple method for the preparation of activated carbon from sulfite-cellulose liquor is given. The sulfite-cellulose liquor is evaporated, the dry residue carbonized at 300 to 400°, and the ashes removed. The activated carbon so obtained has less activity and less strength of grains than activated birchwood carbon. Washing of carbon residue with benzene and petroleum ether does not increase its activity. Activation of sulfite carbons with steam increases the activity to 160-195% of activated birchwood carbon (BAU). Activation of sulfite carbons with CO₂ increases vapor and gas static sorption activity by 280 to 340% and dynamic sorption activity

Card 1/2

Brief Communications. Activated Carbon
From Sulfite-Cellulose Liquor

75689

SOV/DO-32-10-38/51

by 220% in comparison with activated birchwood carbon.
Activated sulfite carbons are useful for purification
of gases in stable working conditions where friction
of carbon grains is not present. There are 2 tables;
6 references, 2 Soviet, 1 U.S. (U.S. patent 2441125,
11 V, 1948; 2567468, 11 IX, 1951), 2 German, 1 Norwegian.

SUBMITTED: July 24, 1958

Card 2/2

AKIM, L.Ye.; KARPINSKIY, M.N.; ROMANENKO, V.A.; ETINA, Yu.Ya.

Changes of the functional groups of viscose cellulose in the process
of its bleaching. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.11:2534-2538 N '62.

(Cellulose)

(Bleaching)

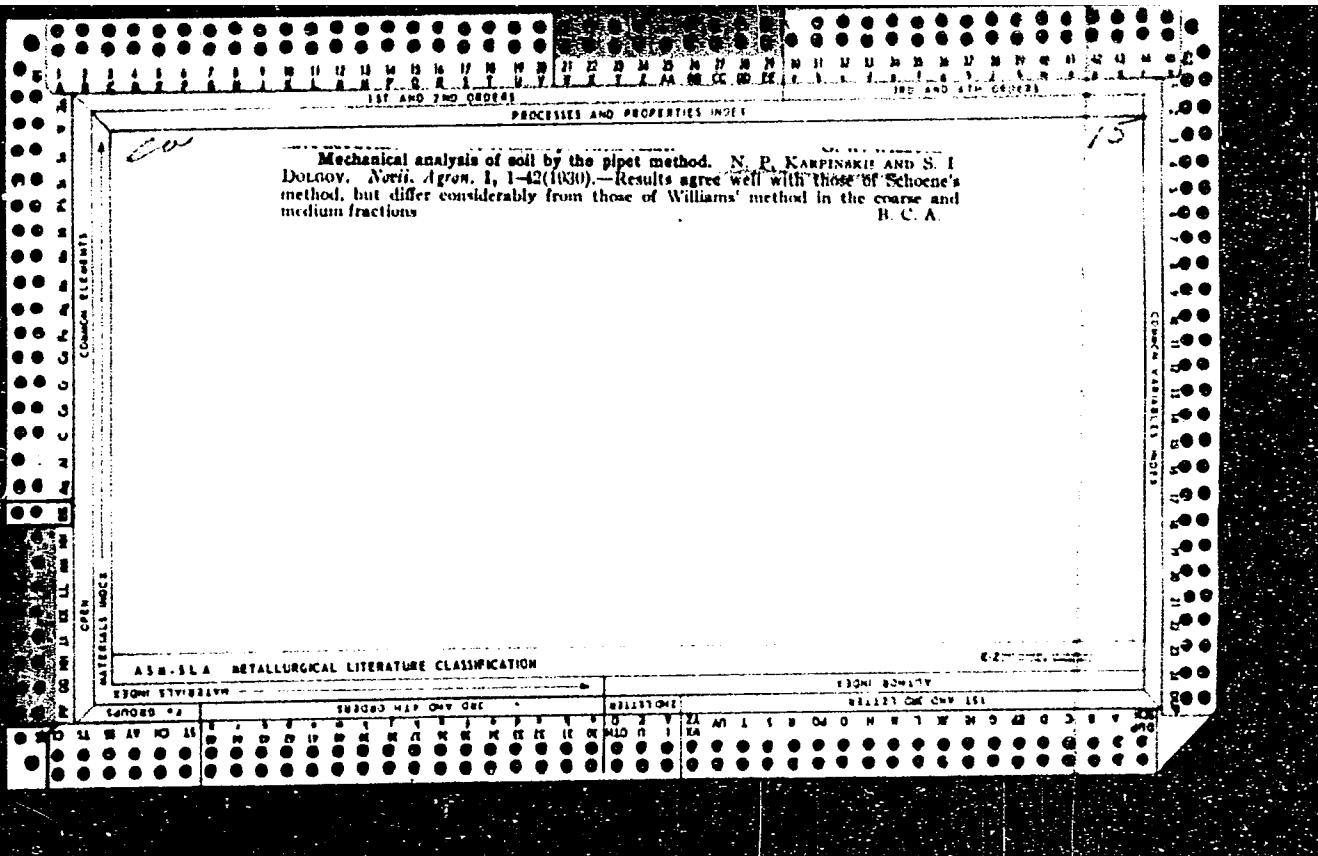
(MIRA 15:12)

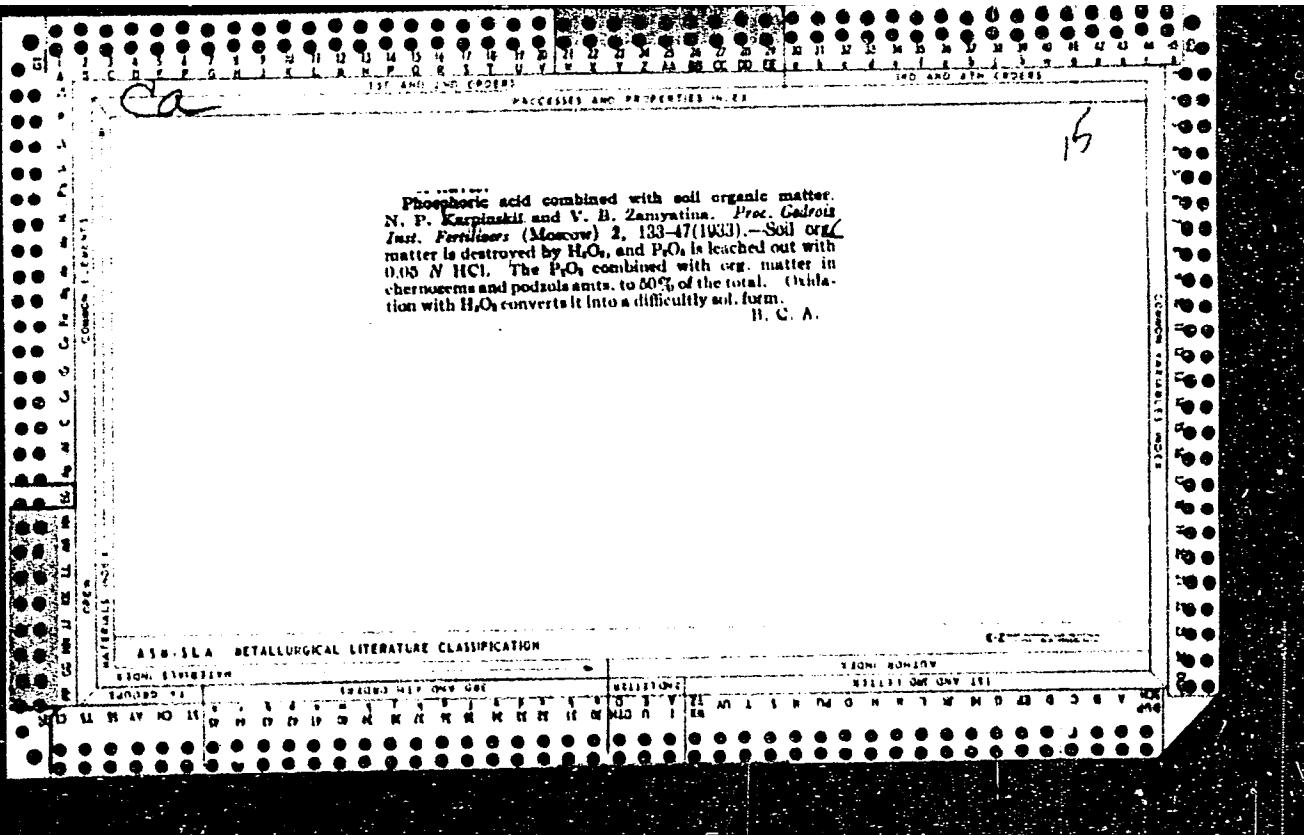
KARPINSKIY, M.N., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; KHOMYAKOVA, G.I.

Oxidation of mixtures of aromatic amines to methyl violet. Trudy
LTITSBP no.8:123-126 '61. (MIRA 16:9)
(Amines) (Methyl violet) (Oxidation)

SINYAGIN, D.V.; KOPENKOV, D.V.; CHREMISOV, G.M.; NAYDEN, V.T.;
BARANOV, P.A.; MIRINAKIT, H.I.; BALKABO, N.K.; YAKOVLEV, V.P.

Igor' Nikolaevich Baranov, d. 1965; an obituary. Periodicals
27 no.20:89 - 0 '65. (NTRI 19 20)





Fundamental methods in accurate soil investigations
N. P. Karpinski, *Chemisation Soilistic Agr.* (U. S.
Soviet), No. 1, No. 0 (1930); *Chem. Zentr.* 103B, II, 751
The importance of uniform methods in soil investigation
and cartography is pointed out. In actual operation,
accurate information regarding the condition of the in-
dividual field and its development should be given.

M. G. Moore

APPENDIX - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KARPINSKIY, N. P.

KARPINSKIY, N. P. - "Acidity of Podzolic Soils." Sub 8 May 52, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Fertilizers, Agricultural Engineering and Soil Science. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctorates of Agricultural Sciences)

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

KARPINSKIV N P

✓ Dependence of the pH of a salt extract of a soil on the salt concentration of the solution and the acidity of the solid phase of the soil.
N. I. Karpinskii and A. P. Gorbachev (Pecherskaya, 1955, No. 6 — 18). — The pH of an 8% CaCl₂ extract of soil may be calculated from the equation $pH_8 = 10.4 + 10 \cdot C$, where pH_8 is the pH at unit (Ca) in soils of high exchange capacity. The equation is approximately true only for low salt content. — The acidity of the solid phase of the soil, which is very acid soils produced by high salt content, is described by (a) the potential (exchange hydrolytic) acidity, as measured by the titration of acidic acid in a salt extract or suspension of the soil, and (b) the level of acidity.

Soils & Fertilizers (A. G. P.)

KARPINSKIY, N.P.

The nature of soil acidity. D. L. Ashkinazi, N. P. Karpinskiy, and N. P. Remezov. *Pochvovedenie* 1955, No. 9, 17-24.—A theoretical discussion and crit. analysis of the problem of soil acidity based on the views of Cedrolts (*Die Lehre von Adsorptionserscheinungen der Böden* (C.A. 26, 2008)) that exchange acidity is due to replaceable H ions and the views of Chernov (C.A. 47, 6580e; C. et al., C.A. 49, 14242a) that exchange Al is responsible for the acidity. Conclusion: There is no proof that Al is the chief source of hydrolytic acidity and hence of exchange acidity.

J. S. Joffe

AG
2

BENEDIKTOV, I.A., redaktor; GRITSENKO, A.V., redaktor; IL'IN, M.A., zamestniček glavnogo redaktora; LAFTEV, I.D.; LISKUN, Ye.F.; LOBAHOV, P.P., glavnyy redaktor; LYSENKO, T.D.; SKRYABIN, K.I.; STOLETOV, V.N.; PAVLOV, G.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; SOKOLOV, N.S., professor, nauchnyy redaktor; ANTIPOV-KARATAYEV, I.N., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; KARPINSKIY, N.P., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; SHESTAKOV, A.G., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, professor, nauchnyy redaktor; RUBIN, B.A., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; KOMARNITSKIY, N.A., dotsent, nauchnyy redaktor; LYSENKO, T.D., akademik, nauchnyy redaktor; POLYAKOV, I.M., professor, nauchnyy redaktor; SHCHEGOLEV, V.N., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, professor, nauchnyy redaktor; YAKUSHKIN, I.V., akademik, nauchnyy redaktor; LARIN, I.V., professor, doktor biologicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; SMELOV, S.P., professor, doktor biologicheskiy nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; EDEL'SHTEYN, V.I., professor, doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; SHCHERBACHEV, D.M., professor, doktor meditsinskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; OGOLEVETS, G.S., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; YAKOVLEV, P.N., akademik, nauchnyy redaktor; YAKIMOV, V.P., agronom, nauchnyy redaktor [deceased], EYTINGEN, G.P., professor, doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; TIMOFEEV, N.N., professor, nauchnyy redaktor; TUROV, S.I., professor, doktor biologicheskikh nauk; YUDIN, V.M., akademik, nauchnyy redaktor; LISKUN, Ye.F., akademik, nauchnyy redaktor; VITT, V.O., professor, doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; KALININ, V.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor

(Continued on next card.)

BENEDIKTOV, I.A.---- (continued) Card 2.
GRABEN', L.K., akademik, nauchnyy redaktor; NIKOLAYEV, A.I., professor,
doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; RUD'KIN, A.P.,
professor, doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor;
SMETNEV, S.I., professor, doktor sel'skokhozynystvennykh nauk, nauch-
nyy redaktor; POPOV, I.S., professor, doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh
nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; MANTSEYFEL', P.A., professor nauchnyy redaktor;
NIKHOV, G.S., professor, doktor khimicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor;
ANFIMOV, A.N., professor, nauchnyy redaktor; GUBIN, A.F., professor,
doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; POLTEV, V.I.,
professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; LINDE, V.V.,
B.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; CHERGAS,
NIKOL'SKIY, G.V., professor, nauchnyy redaktor; AVTOKRATOV, D.M.,
professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; IVANOV, S.V.,
professor, doktor biologicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; VIKTOROV,
K.P., professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor;
KOLYAKOV, Ya.Ye., professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk, nauchnyy re-
daktor; ANTIPIN, D.N., professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk, nauchnyy
redaktor; MARKOV, A.A., professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk, nauchnyy
redaktor; DOMRACHEV, G.V., professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk,
nauchnyy redaktor. OLIVKOV, B.M., professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk
[deceased]; FLEGMATOV, N.A., professor, doktor ve-
terinarnykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; BOLTINSKIY, V.N., professor,
doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; VIL'YAMS, VI.P., profes-
sor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; KRASNOV, V.S.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor;

(Continued on next card)

BENEDIKTOV, I.A.----(continued) Card 3.

YEVEZINOV, M.G., akademik, nauchnyy redaktor; SAZONOV, N.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; NIKANDROV, B.I., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; KOSTYAKOV, A.N., akademik, nauchnyy redaktor; CHERKASOV, A.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; DAVITAYA, F.F., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; IVANOV, N.N., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; ORLOV, P.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor, LOZA, G.M., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; CHERNOV, A.V., kontrol'nyy redaktor; ZAVARSKIY, A.I., redaktor; ROS-SOSHANSKAYA, V.A., redaktor; FILATOVA, N.I., redaktor; YEMEL'YANOVA, N.I., redaktor; SILIN, V.S., redaktor BRANZBURG, A.Yu., redaktor; MAGNITSKIY, A.V., redaktor terminov; KUDRYAVTSEVA, A.G., redaktor terminov; AKSENOVA, A.P., mladshiy redaktor; MALYAVSKAYA, O.A., mladshiy redaktor; FEDOTOVA, A.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

(Continued on next card)

BENEDIKTOV, I.A.--(continued) Card 4.

[Agricultural encyclopedia] Sel'skokhoziaistvennaja entsiklopedija.
Izd.3-e, perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry. Vol.5. [T-IA.]
1956. 663 p.
(Agriculture--Dictionaries and encyclopedias) (MLRA 9:9)

KARPINSKIY, N.P.

BARANOV, P.A., akademik; KARPINSKIY, N.P., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BOYARSKAYA, L.S., redaktor; PERESYPKINA, Z.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; ZUBRILINA, Z.P. tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Use of fertilizers in the German Democratic Republic] Primenenie udoblenii v GDR. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1957. 157 p.
(MLRA 10:6)
(Germany, East--Fertilizers and manures)

KARPINSKIY, N.P.; ZAMYATINA, V.B.

Phosphate level of soils [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie
no.11:27-39 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut udobreniy i
agropochvovedeniya.
(Minerals in soil) (Phosphates)

TYURIN, I.V.; SOKOLOV, A.V.; BUSHINSKIY, V.P.; SOBOLEV, S.S.;
FRANTSSEN, V.A.; KARPINSKIY, N.P.; BALYABO, N.K.; GRINCHENKO,
A.M.; KRUPSKIY, N.K.

Aleksei Nikanorovich Sokolovskii; obituary. Pochvovedenie
no.10:124-125 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Sokolovskii, Aleksei Nikanorovich, 1884-1959)

KARPINSKIY, N., ZAMYATINA, V. and GLAZUNOVA, N.

"Mobile Soil Phosphorus And Its Utilization By Plants".

report submitted for the 7th Congress of International Society of Soil Science
Madison, Wisconsin, 15-23 Aug 60.

BALYABO, N.K., red.; KARPINSKIY, N.P., red.; FRANTSESON, V.A., red.
[deceased]; SHLEPANOV, V.M., red.; ANTONOVA, N.M., tekhn.
red.

[Agricultural characteristics of soils; as exemplified by
individual economies] Agronomicheskaja kharakteristika pochv;
na primere otdel'nykh khoziaistv. Pod obshchei red. N.K.Baliabo,
N.P.Karpinskogo i V.A.Frantsesona. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat,
1961. 290 p.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
udobreniy i agropochvovedeniya.
(Soils)

KARPINSKIY, N.P., doktor sel'skokhoz. nauk

Agrochemical indices and the use of fertilizers. Zemledelie
25 no.11:58-63 N '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut udobreniy
i agropochvovedeniya.

KARPINSKIY N.YE.

BUYANOV, Yu.D., inzh.; QAZY佐V, M.S., inzh.; DAVIDENKO, Yu.K., inzh.;
DIONIS'YEV, A.I., inzh.; DEMIN, A.M., inzh.; KARPINSKIY, N.Ye.,
inzh.; RAZMYSLOV, Yu.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SKRIPEK, L.V., kand.
tekhn.nauk; TULOVSKIY, M.V., inzh.; YAMSHCHIKOV, S.M., inzh.;
OKHRIMENKO, V.A., red.izd-va; BERLOV, A.P., tekhn.red.

[Problems in open-cut mining of coal] Voprosy otkrytoi razrabotki
ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii. Pod obshchei red. I.U.S.Razmyslova.
Moskva, Ugletekhnizdat, 1957. 338 p.
(Strip mining) (Coal mines and mining) (MIRA 11:4)

KARPINSKIY, O.G.; LEVITSKIY, B.M.

Residual stresses in metals due to grinding. Izv.AN SSSR,Ser.fiz.20
no.6:700-702 Je '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut.
(Strains and stresses) (Grinding and polishing)

KARPINSKIY, O.G.

USSR/Physics

Card 1/1

Pub. 22 - 14/43

Authors

Karpinskiy, O. G., and Levitskiy, B. M.

Title

Residual strains after grinding metals

Periodical

Dok. AN SSSR 106/1, 55-57, Jan 1, 1956

Abstract

Experiments were conducted to study the effect of grinding on the formation of residual strains in metals. The roentgenographic method was used and the results are described. Eight references: 4 USA, 4 USSR (1943-1954). Graphs.

Institution : Moscow Physico-Engineering Institute

Presented by: Academician G. V. Kurdyumov, July 5, 1955

Translation D419421, p.57

KARPINSKIY, O.G.

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Structure of Deformable Materials

E-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 3938

Author : Karpinskiy, O.G., Levitskiy, B.M.

Title : Errata to Article "Residual Stresses after Polishing of Metals"

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 106, No 6, 950

Abstract : Concerns Ref. Zh. Fiz. 1956, 31769

Card : 1/1

KARPINSKIY, O.G., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Residual stresses after polishing of metals". Mos, 1957, 8 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR, Mos Engineering Phys Inst), 100 copies (KL, 1-56, 114)

- 2 -

S/180/61/000/005/013/018
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Ageyev, N.V., Karpinskiy, O.G. and Petrova, L.A.
(Moscow)

TITLE: Stability of the beta-solid solution in titanium-
iron-chromium alloys

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye
tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i toplivo, no. 5,
1961, 86 - 89 + 1 plate

TEXT: The object of the present investigation was to study
the effect of a third alloying element (iron or chromium) on
the stability of the β -phase in binary Ti-Cr or Ti-Fe alloys.
The composition of the experimental alloys is given in a table.
Hardness measurements, metallographic examination and X-ray
diffraction were used to study the phase transformations in
specimens prepared from alloys which had been melted in an
argon-arc furnace, hot-forged, scalped and homogenized by two-
hours treatment at 900 °C. In the first series of experiments
the constitution of alloys quenched from 800 and 900 °C was
studied. The results are reproduced in Fig. 1, showing the

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Stability of

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E195/E383

Ti-rich corner of the metastable constitution diagram of Ti-Fe-Cr alloys at 900 °C (broken line) and 800 °C (continuous line); the regions above and below these lines comprise alloys consisting, respectively, of $\beta+\omega$ and β -phase only. These results are in agreement with the earlier findings of Ageyev and Petrova (Ref. 5 - DAN SSSR, 1961, v. 158, no. 2, 359-360), according to which alloys with an electron concentration ≥ 4.2 consist of a single β -phase, whereas those with an electron concentration < 4.2 have a two-phase ($\beta+\omega$) structure. In the second series of experiments, the stability of the metastable β -phase, obtained in alloys 2, 4, 5 and 7 by quenching from 900 °C, was studied on specimens aged at 100 - 400 °C for periods ranging from 15 min to 100 hours. The results are reproduced in Fig. 2, where the constitution of an alloy containing 4.09% Fe and 6.20% Cr is plotted as a function of temperature (t , °C, vertical axis) and time (τ , min, horizontal axis); the continuous lines divide the diagram into three regions: β -phase regions (circles); ($\beta+\omega$) region (crosses) and ($\alpha+\beta$) region (squares). The numbers ascribed to

Card 2/4

Stability of

S/180/61/000/005/013/018
E193/E383

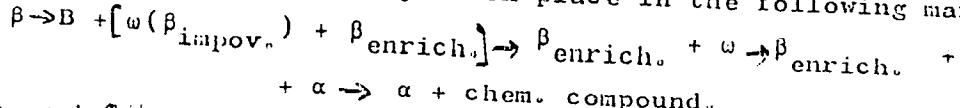
experimental points denote the hardness (kg/mm^2) of the corresponding specimens and the broken lines represent the boundary of the maximum-hardness region. It will be seen that alloys with the $(\beta+\omega)$ structure are relatively hard, the hardness increasing with temperature of the ageing treatment. This effect is associated with the degree of dispersion and the quantity of precipitated ω -phase. Laue photographs of the Ti-Fe-Cr alloys, aged at $300 - 400^\circ\text{C}$, showed additional reflections (satellite spots) situated near those produced by the matrix lattice. This effect was attributed to a change in the periodicity of the lattice in sub-microscopic crystal regions caused by localized variation of the concentration of supersaturated solid solution during the formation of two-dimensional nuclei of the new phase, whose composition approached that of the precipitated phase in equilibrium with the matrix. The dimension of the Ti-enriched regions were calculated from the angular displacement of the satellite spots and it was found that they depended on the composition of the alloy and the ageing time and temperature, being approximately Card 5/64.

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Stability of ...

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E193/E383

150 Å in the 3.19 wt.% Fe and 5.99 wt.% Cr alloy, aged for 15 min at 400 °C, approximately 125 Å in similarly treated 4.09 wt.% Fe and 6.20 wt.% Cr alloy and about 100 Å in the 4.15 wt.% Fe - 6.33 wt.% Cr alloy. The effect of temperature was more pronounced: in the case of the 4.09 wt.% Fe - 6.2 wt.% Cr alloy, it took 15 min for the size of the Ti-enriched zones to reach 125 Å, when aged at 400 °C, and 31 hours when aged at 300 °C. The change in the particle size and quantity of the precipitated ω -phase was accompanied by enrichment of the β -matrix, whose composition tended to approach that of the eutectoid. This tendency was indicated by the variation of the lattice parameter of the β -phase which, in the 4.0 wt.% Fe - 5.64 wt.% Cr alloy, changed from 3.250 kX after quenching, to 3.182 kX after 7 hours ageing at 400 °C. The results of the present investigation showed that the decomposition of the supersaturated solution in Ti-rich Ti-Fe-Cr alloys took place in the following manner:



Card 4/84

18.9200

33160
S/180/61/000/006/014/020
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Ageyev, N.V., Karpinskiy, O.G. and Petrova, L.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Stability of the beta-solid solution in titanium-iron-vanadium alloys

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i toplivo, no. 6, 1961, 127 - 129 + 1 plate

TEXT: The object of the present investigation was to study the effect of a third component (V or Fe) on the stability of the α -phase in binary Ti-Fe or Ti-V alloys. The composition of the experimental alloys is given in a table. The alloys, remelted several times in an argon-arc furnace, were hot-forged at 900 - 950 °C into rods measuring 9 x 9 x 100 mm. After machining-off the oxide skin, the rods were homogenized by a five-hour vacuum treatment at 900 °C, followed by furnace-cooling. The phase-transformations were studied by X-ray diffraction and hardness measurements. The results of examination of specimens quenched from 900 and 800 °C are given in Fig. 1, in the form of a metastable constitution diagram (the Ti, V and Fe contents

Card 1/4

4

33180

Stability of the ...

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E193/E385

are given in wt.-%), alloys situated above the broken or continuous lines represent those in which the β -phase can be retained on quenching from 800 or 900 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, respectively; decomposition of the β -phase in alloys situated below these lines cannot be prevented by quenching and the alloys in this composition range consist of β - and ω -phases. In the next series of experiments the alloys 7, 8, 9 and 10 solution-treated at 900 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, were aged at various temperatures for various times. Typical results are reproduced in Fig. 2, showing the constitution of the Ti-3.74 Fe - 14.68 V (graph a) and Ti - 3.87 Fe - 16.68 V (graph b) alloys as a function of ageing temperature (vertical axis, $^{\circ}\text{C}$) and time (horizontal axis, min.). The continuous curves divide each diagram into the δ , $\beta+\omega$ and $\alpha+\beta$ regions; the numbers, ascribed to the experimental points, denote the Vickers hardness number of the alloy, while the broken lines form boundaries of the maximum-hardness regions. In general, it was found that with increasing alloying-additions content, the precipitation of the ω -phase in solution-treated

Card 21/4

Stability of the

33180
S/180/61/000/006/014/020
E195/E383

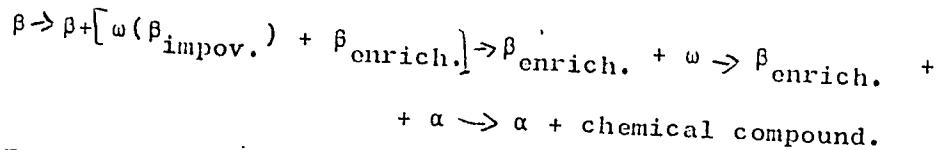
Ti-Fe-V alloys aged at 400 °C was suppressed, the ($\beta + \omega$) range became narrower, the quantity and particle-size of the ω -phase decreased and the hardness of the alloy was reduced to an extent which increased with increasing V content. It would appear that in alloys with 25 - 25% V and 3 - 4% Fe, aged at 400 °C, the ($\alpha + \beta$) structure is formed directly from the β -solid solution without passing through the intermediate ($\beta + \omega$) stage. The presence of additional (satellite) reflections on Laue photographs of specimens aged at 400 °C was taken to indicate the formation (in the initial stage of the process) of two-dimensional nuclei of the ω -phase surrounded by Ti-enriched β -solid solution. The size of these nuclei, calculated from the angular displacement of the satellite reflections, was $\sim 220 \text{ \AA}$. The satellite reflections disappeared on further ageing and the Laue photographs showed the lines of ω -phase and Ti-enriched β -solid solution only. It was concluded that decomposition of the β -solid solution in Ti-Fe-V alloys took place in the following manner:

Card 310 4

Stability of the

33180
S/180/61/000/006/014/020
E193/E383

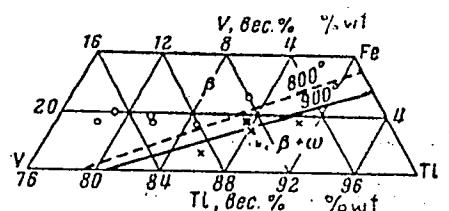
~~✓~~



There are 3 figures, 1 table and 4 Soviet-bloc references.
SUBMITTED: March 3, 1961

Fig. 1:

Card 4/8 ✓



88475

18.1285

S/078/61/006/001/018/019
B017/B054

AUTHORS: Ageyev, N. V., Karpinskiy, O. G., Petrova, L. A.

TITLE: Mechanism of Decomposition of Solid β -Solution of
Titanium - Rhenium AlloysPERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1961, Vol. 6, No. 1,
pp. 251 - 252

TEXT: The authors studied the mechanism of decomposition of solid β -solution of titanium - rhenium alloys by metallographic and X-ray analyses, as well as by Vickers hardness measurements. The alloys were produced at the Laboratoriya redkikh i blagorodnykh metallov i splavov Instituta metallurgii Akademii nauk SSSR (Laboratory of Rare Metals, Precious Metals and Alloys of the Academy of Sciences USSR). A figure schematically shows hardness and structure of a titanium alloy with 19.91 % by weight of rhenium, which was hardened at 900°C. The solid β -solution of the titanium alloy with 19.91 % by weight of rhenium is decomposed on heating at 400°C with separation of the ω -phase; with extension in the reaction time, the ω -phase passes over into the α -phase. IX

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88473

Mechanism of Decomposition of Solid β -Solution of Titanium - Rhenium Alloys S/078/61/006/001/018/019
B017/B054

The mechanism of decomposition of solid β -solution of titanium - rhenium alloys proceeds according to the scheme $\beta \rightarrow \beta + \omega \rightarrow \beta + \alpha$. The increased hardness of β -alloys of titanium with rhenium is explained by a distortion of the crystal lattice of the solid β -solution. There are 1 figure and 5 Soviet references. X

SUBMITTED: August 2, 1960

Card 2/2

181285

25518

S/078/61/006/008/018/018
B127/B226

AUTHORS: Ageyev, N. V., Karpinskiy, O. G., Petrova, L. A.

TITLE: Stability of the β -phase solution of a titanium-chromium alloy

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 8, 1961, 1976-1978

TEXT: This is to continue a series of studies on the β -phase Ti-Cr alloy, and to clarify the balancing of the metastable phase and the mechanism of dissociation at 100 - 400°C. Titanium and chromium iodides were used as initial materials which contained 1% of carbon and, as gaseous additions, 0.01% of oxygen and nitrogen, and 0.001% of hydrogen. The iron and silicon content did not exceed 0.05%. The components were fused in an arc furnace with tungsten electrodes and an argon atmosphere. The alloy was kept in molten state at 900 - 950°C with intermediate heating for 5 - 15 min. The melt was tempered in a muffle furnace at 900°C for 2 hr, and then gradually cooled in the furnace. Heat treatment of the samples was carried out in quartz ampuls evacuated to a pressure of 10^{-4} mm Hg. The samples were metallographically and roentgenographically examined; hardness was determined by the Vickers method and under a pressure of 10 kg.

X

Card 1/4

Stability of the...

25518

S/078/61/006/008/018/018
B127/B226

The β -phase can be obtained in metastable state in melts of 9% by weight (8.4 at%) of Cr by tempering at 800 and 900°C. All other alloys containing less than 9% of Cr showed β - and ω -phase structures. For this stabilization, different values are given in publications. They are explained by the impurity of the substances used and by the different rates of tempering of the alloys. In the present case, the stability of the β -phase of alloys having 9.14 and 9.79% by weight of Cr was studied at temperatures of 100 - 400°C. The stability of the β -phase is graphically shown in Fig. 2. The solid lines comprise the structural range; the dotted ones show the range of maximum hardness, the values of which are given in figures. The β -phase dissociates as follows: $\beta \rightarrow \beta + [\omega(\beta_{\text{reduced}})]$

+ $\beta_{\text{concentrated}}$ $\rightarrow \beta_{\text{concentrated}} + \omega \rightarrow \beta_{\text{concentrated}} + \alpha \rightarrow \alpha + \text{chemical compound}$

There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 12 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 7: F. B. Cuff, N. J. Grant, C. F. Floe, Trans Amer. Inst. min. (metall). Engrs, 194, 848 (1952); Ref. 8: D. J. Mc Pherson, M. G. Fontana. Trans Amer. Soc. Metals, 43, 1098 (1951).

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1961
Card 2/4

AGEYEV, N.V. (Moskva); KARPINSKIY, O.G. (Moskva); PETROVA, L.A (Moskva)

Stability of beta-phase solid solutions of titanium-iron-chromium
alloys. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk.Met.i topl. no.5:86-89 S-0 '61.
(Titanium-iron-chromium alloys--Metallography)
(Phase rule and equilibrium) (MIRA 14:10)

AGEYEV, N.V. (Moskva); KARPINSKIY, O.G. (Moskva); PETROVA, L.A. (Moskva)

Reply to IU.A.Bagariatskii's and G.I.Nosova's letter. Izv.AN
SSSR. Otd.tekh.nauk. Met.i top. no.4:188 Jl-Ag '62.

(Titanium alloys--Metallography) (Bagariatskii, IU.A.)
(Nosova, G.I.)
(MIRA 15:8)

I 13648-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(h) Pu-L JD/JG/MLK

ACCESSION NR: A14046210

S/0000/63/000/000/0005/0009

AUTHOR: Agayev, N. V. (Moscow); Karpinskiv, O. G. (Moscow); Petrova, L. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Stability of β -solid solution in titanium-niobium and titanium-tungsten alloys

SOURCE: Yubileynaya konferentsiya po fiziko-khimicheskому анализу. Novosibirsk, 1960. Fiziko-khimicheskiy analiz (Physicochemical analysis); trudy konferentsii Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1963, 5-9

TOPIC TAGS: titanium base alloy, titanium niobium alloy, titanium tungsten alloy, beta titanium alloy, beta titanium stability, beta titanium stabilizer

ABSTRACT: The effect of niobium or tungsten on the stability of the β -phase and the mechanism of its decomposition in titanium-base alloys were studied. In titanium-niobium alloys with 36.8% Nb, a metastable β -phase can be preserved by quenching from 800°C. In alloys with 34.6—36.5% Nb, quenched from the same temperature, the

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L 13648-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4046210

B-phase was found to be partially decomposed. X-ray diffraction patterns of these alloys showed, in addition to the lines of B-phase, those of the α -phase, whose quantity increases with decrease in the niobium content and in the annealing temperature. It was found, however, that even in these alloys the B-phase can be preserved by an increase in the cooling rate. No ω -phase was found. In titanium-tungsten alloys with 26.64% W, the B-phase was preserved by quenching from 800C. Alloys with 16.05% W, quenched from 800-1200C, have an α -phase structure, and alloys with 24.08-25.15% W, a B + ω -structure. In the alloy with 37.44% Nb, quenched from 900C, the B-phase begins to decompose after 100hr at 100C, 16hr at 200C, or 1 hr at 500C. The primary product of decomposition is ω -phase, which then changes to α -phase. In the alloys with 26.64% or 28.64% W, quenched from 900C, the B-phase begins to decompose after 1 hr at 300C. At 400C, the B-phase decomposes immediately, with precipitation of the ω -phase. Although it was not possible precisely to compare the stability of B-phase of Ti-W with that of Ti-Ni, there is some reason to assume that tungsten is a stronger stabilizer of the B-phase than niobium. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/3

L 13648-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4046210

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Sep63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM
NO REF SovI: 006 OTHER: 001 ATD PRESS: 3129

Card 3/3

I 22505-65 ASD(a)-5/ASD(m)-3/AFETR/ESD(gs)

ACCESSION NR: AT4046816

8/0000/64/000/000/0054/0056

AUTHOR: Karpinskiy, O.G.; Yevseyev, B.A.

TITLE: The crystal structure of Zr sub 5 Si sub 3

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Nauchnye sovet po problemam zharkoprochnykh splavov. Issledovaniya staley i splavov (Studies on steels and alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 54-56

TOPIC TAGS: crystal structure, diffraction symmetry, space group, lattice parameter, unit cell, zirconium silicide

ABSTRACT: The structure of Zr_5Si_3 single crystals obtained from the flaws in zirconium alloy ingots with 18% Si by weight was investigated. The crystals were found to belong to the D_{6h} class of diffraction symmetry. It is seen from the density of Zr_5Si_3 that the unit cell has two molecules of Zr_5Si_3 . The presence of systematic extinctions for type h₀l reflections and geometric analysis placed the compound in the $D_{6h} - P6_3/mcm$ space group. An analysis of the intensity of all the observed type h₀l reflections was conducted in order to refine the coordinates of the zinc and silicon atoms in the unit cell. A comparison of the experimental structure amplitudes obtained by kforograms and ionization apparatus measurements showed good agreement (not above 10% deviation). The following values were obtained for the lattice parameters: $x_{Si} = 0.604$ and $x_{Zr} = 0.249$. The confidence

Card 1/2

1/2
B+1

L 22505-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4046816

coefficient for the coordinate values was calculated to be $R = 22.63\%$. A comparison of experimental and calculated structure amplitude values is presented in tabular form. It is shown that zirconium in the Zr_5Si_3 lattice occupies two structurally non-equivalent positions, 4(d) and 6(g). The shortest distance between the zirconium atoms in a 4-fold position is significantly less than the doubled metallic radius of zirconium and two other interatomic distances. Each of the silicon atoms is arranged internally with seven small peaks formed by the zirconium atoms, three with 6-fold positions and four with 4-fold positions. "The authors thank N. V. Ageyev, Corresponding Member of the AN SSSR, for his advice." Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 16Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM,SS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 007

Card 2/3

I 54992-65 ENT(1)/EWP(a)/ENT(n)/EPP(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EEG(b)-2/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/ENA(c)/EWP(b)
PF-4/Pu-4 IJP(c) WH/JD/JG/QO

ACCESSION NR. AP5011927

UR/0363/65/001/003/0337/0339
546.831'281:548.19

AUTHOR: Karpinskiy, O. G.; Yevseyev, B. A.

TITLE: Crystallographic structure of ZrSi

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 3, 1955, 337-339

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium silicate, zirconium compound, silicate crystallographic structure, single crystal

ABSTRACT: Single crystals of ZrSi containing from 23.5 to 25.5 wt. % of Si were prepared and their crystallographic structure was studied by x-ray technique. The results agree with the literature data for ZrSi powders [H. Schachner, H. Novotny, H. Kudielka, *Mit. Chem.*, 85, 1140 (1954)] but they differ in respect to the atomic coordinates and dimensions of the unit cell. ZrSi belongs to the rhombic system and to symmetry group D_{2h}^{16} Pnma. The unit cell of zirconium silicide has the following dimensions: $a = 6.995 \pm 3 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 3.766 \pm 2 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 5.296 \pm 3 \text{ \AA}$, and is built up of four formula units. The zirconium atoms occupy the 4(c) position with lattice para-

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L 54992-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011927

2

meters $x = 0.1777 \pm 1$ and $z = 0.1244 \pm 1$. The silicon atoms occupy the 4(a) position with lattice parameters $a = 0.0396 \pm 2$ and $c = 0.6300 \pm 4$. The coordination number of silicon in the ZrSi crystals is seven, and the distance between silicon and zirconium atoms varies from 2.740 to 2.975 Å. "The authors thank Corresponding Member AN SSSR N. V. Agreyev for his advice and interest in this work." Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova (Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 29Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

KARPIKOV, G. G.; TROFIMOV, R. A.

"Cryocrystalline structure of the ZnCl₄ complex." Izv. Akad. Nauk. SSSR. Nauka.
Math. i no. 3 v. 1965 p. 9-19. 1965.
(SILKA 1826)

~ Institute of Metallurgy of Soviet Academy of Science, Moscow.

L 01928-67 EWT(m)/T/E/F(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AR6031853 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/006/A066/A066

AUTHOR: Mirgalovskaya, M. S.; Sakharov, V. V.; Karpinskiy, O. G.

TITLE: Deviation from stoichiometry in gallium antimonide ²⁷ ₂₇

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 6A601

REF SOURCE: Sb. Simpozium. Protsessy sinteza i rosta kristallov i plenok poluprovodnik. materialov, 1965. Tezisy dokl. Novosibirsk, 1965, 22

TOPIC TAGS: crystal property, stoichiometry, crystallography, x ray analysis, x ray crystallography, x ray investigation, gallium antimonide, crystal vacancy, crystal lattice

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the effect of high vacuum on the basic properties of crystals. Results of density and precision x-ray measurements of a solid solution of gallium antimonide are presented. Assumptions are made regarding the effect of defects (vacancies) in the GaSb lattice on the basic properties of crystals. [Translation of abstract] [SP]

SUB CODE: 20/

Card 1/1 hs

KARPINSKIY, P.

Technical standardization should be the basis of inner-plant
planning. Sots. trud. 4 no.10:95-99 O '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Steel industry--Production standards)
(Wages)

KARPINSKIY, R.B.

Find of vein kimberlites in the Yenisey Range. Mat. po geol. i pol. iskop.
Kras. kraia no.3:235-237 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

ALADYSHEKIN, A.S.; VASIL'KOVSKIY, N.P.; VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.B.;
CURARI, F.G.; KARPINSKIY, R.B.; KRASIL'NIKOV, B.N.; KRASNOM,
V.I.; KRIVENKO, A.P.; LUCHITSKIY, I.V.; PAN, F.Ya.; PETROV,
P.A.; POSPELOV, G.L.; SENNIKOV, V.M.; CHAIRKIN, V.M.;
SHCHEGLOV, A.P.

In memory of Andrei Aleksandrovich Predtechenskii, 1909-
1964. Geol. i geofiz. no.4:197-199 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

APPROVED FOR

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720820019-2

KARPINSKII, VIACHESLAV ALEKSEEVICH

KARPINSKII, VIACHESLAV ALEKSEEVICH. Obshchestvennoe i gosudarstvennoe ustroistvo SSSR.
Moskva/ Gospolitizdat, 1947. 143 p. DLC: JN6515 1947.K32

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720820019-2"

ZAGLADA, Nadezhda Grigor'yevna, zven'yevaya, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; LEONOV, Ivan Danilovich, Deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta RSFSR, frezerovshchik; KARPINSKIY, Vyacheslav A. Alekseyevich, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; MALYSHEV, V., red.; TROYANOVSKAYA, N., tekhn. red.

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MAPS, V

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[Establishing standards for material consumption and stocks in the
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zapasov osnovnykh materialov v neftianoi promyshlennosti. Moskva,
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The high degree of general mechanization in the One-Chuna Forest
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YEVGRAFOV, G.K., prof., red.; ZEL'EVICH, P.M., inzh., red.; BOBROVA,
Ye.N., tekhn.red.

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KARPINSKIY, V.I., inzh.; LIPATOV, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy
red.; NEKLEPAYEVA, Z.A., inzh., red.; SUYETIN, G.A., tekhn.
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Factory laboratories are guides to technical progress, Transp. stroi.
14 no. 7:46 Jl '64. (MIRA 18°1)

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High-strength concrete from especially quick-hardening cement.
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KARPINSKIY, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; DUDCHENKO, N.P., inzh.;
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Study of the Instrument Profile of the Big Diffraction Spectrograph of the
Hill Astronomical Station of the Main Astronomical Observatory of the Acad-
emy of Sciences USSR

The data of the spectrograph are: collimator and camera mirror ($F =$
 7 m , $D = 15 \text{ cm}$). The grating of Brescher-Anderson $72 \times 99 \text{ mm}^2$ has 589 lines
per 1 mm; the dispersion is 2386 \AA/mm . The method of emission lines was used
for observation. The resolving power of the instrument is 29260 or 53% of the
theoretical power. (RZhAstr, No. 9, 1955) Byul. Komis. po Issled. Solntsa
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Shortcomings of the plan and operational experience with electrolytic installations. Elek.sta. 27 no.4:32-34 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)
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KARPINSKIY, V. N.

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On the use of dump cars for unloading coal from railroad cars.
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3.1250

AUTHOR: Karpinskiy, V. N.

TITLE: Monochromator of double diffraction of rays on grating for determining contours of Fraunhofer lines

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 7, 1962, 61, abstract 7A433 ("Solnechnyye dannyye", 1961, no. 1, 70 - 76)

TEXT: In part I the author describes the diffraction spectrograph of the horizontal solar telescope of the Pulkovo Observatory which makes it possible to record spectrum by the photographic or photoelectric method. In part II the double diffraction monochromator of rays on grating with photoelectric recording is described. A double optical square of two mutually orthogonal mirrors is mounted at the monochromator exit slit, which ensures repeated passage of rays through the optical system in the reverse direction. However, only rays of the narrow spectrum band pass the second time, the rest are vignetted near the double optical square. Modulation of light reflected from the double optical square and spectrum recording by a photomultiplier with an a.-c. amplifier reduced scattered spectrum recording by a photomultiplier with an a.-c. amplifier reduced scattered

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ACC NR: AR6019475

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/002/0050/0051

AUTHOR: Karpinskiy, V. N.

TITLE: Method of determining the contours of solar spectrum lines with a photoelectric monochromator having double transmission

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 2.51.417

REF SOURCE: Izv. Gl. astron. observ. v Pulkove, v. 24, no. 2, 1965, 84-144

TOPIC TAGS: solar spectrum, monochromator, Fraunhofer line, photoelectric detection, krypton, tellurium

ABSTRACT: A description is given of the procedure used for determining the profiles of the Fraunhofer lines of the solar spectrum with an accuracy of a fraction of 1% of an intensity of a continuous light spectrum. It was shown that the true profile of the line can be reconstructed from an observed one with this accuracy if the spectral apparatus transmits well all the harmonic components in the spectrum with a spatial frequency smaller than $W = 0.265 \text{ mA}$. The two-chamber diffraction solar spectrograph of the horizontal solar telescope at Pulkovo is described. The units of the spectrograph are distributed on a 9-ton reinforced concrete plate mounted on shock-absorbing supports. The jacket design provides for a decrease of air current inside the spectrograph. The random-line displacement corresponds to a radial velocity of $\sim 30 \text{ m/sec}$. A

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UDC: 522.56